

WATCH FOR BARGAINS IN OUR ADVERTISING COLUMNS.
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**SLAVERY IN
THE NORTH**

Recently, in looking over a hand book of facts compiled by the Richardson Publishing Company, I came across the following interesting record of slavery in the North. We are so accustomed to holding the South up to blame as the original and only absolute sinner in respect to the enslavement of Negroes, that it seems quite timely that the simple truth about this institution should be narrated especially now, when old political issues are rising to befog the judgment of the people.

We find that Vermont was the first State to abolish slavery, in 1777, before she had joined the Union. By 1800 slavery in that State had entirely ceased.

Massachusetts followed in 1780. In 1780 there were four thousand slaves in Pennsylvania, and in that year their gradual emancipation was provided for by legislative enactment. Sixty four of these slaves were still living in bondage in 1840.

Rhode Island and Connecticut followed the example of Pennsylvania, and the former had but five slaves left in 1845 and the latter seventeen.

New York passed a gradual emancipation act in 1799, at which time she had upward of twenty thousand slaves and slavery was totally abolished in that State from July 4th, 1827.

In 1850 there were still two hundred and thirty-six persons living in bondage in New Jersey; although the State had adopted the gradual emancipation plan in 1804.

The census of 1810 showed no slaves in Massachusetts, New Hampshire having emancipated the few slaves held in that State between 1800 and 1810.

In Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey large numbers of slaves who could not be held in those States "were nefariously sold to Southern slave dealers by unprincipled owners, notwithstanding the fact that each State had adopted at the time of emancipation the most stringent laws regarding the exportation of slaves."

By the census of 1861 slavery was entirely abolished north of Mason and Dixon's Line.

Let us go back some three hundred years to the time when those Dutchmen chartered a trading vessel and set sail to the coasts of Africa. It is a simple tale, filled, though it be, with blood and anguish unspeakable. For one hundred and eighty-nine years the trade—that is, the importation of slaves into the United States, continued with the full sanction of the laws of the nation. Puritan and Cavalier, both fugitives from political and religious oppression in the Old World, became themselves oppressors of a viler sort in the New. In Massachusetts and New York the black man was enslaved as he was in Virginia and South Carolina. After a period that section of the country north of Maryland found slave labor to be unprofitable; and by gradual bartering disposed of their slaves to the South at a handsome profit. There was nophanthropy in these negotiations—nothing but Yankee thrift and foresight. In describing the colonization of New Netherlands, now New York, Henry Smith Williams, L. L. D., says: "Thus did various nations of the Caucasian race assist in colonizing the Central States. The African also had his portion on the Hudson. The West India Company . . . in 1620, introduced Negroes into Manhattan and continued the Negro slave trade without remorse."

That New York is not a slave State, like Carolina, is due to climate and not to the superior humanity of its founders." With the gradual manumission of the slaves in the Northern colonies, there were enacted provisions of franchise and freeholding; but even down to 1860 the overwhelming majority of the people of the North never had any moral quarrels with the South as to slavery. The institution never even reached a legal stage until the formers of the Constitution assembled after the War of the Revolution. The Declaration of Independence having solemnly affirmed as a self-evident truth that "all men are created free and equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness," etc., the makers of the Constitution were unquestionably embarrassed as to how they should give recognition and sanction to slavery in the basic law of the land. While they were careful not to use the word "slave," employing instead such terms as "persons other than free" and "persons bound to labor," they did recognize the institution and place a high premium upon it by making three slaves equal to five white citizens in the clause apportioning representatives and taxes among the people of the several States. If the nearly equal balance could have been maintained in Congress as it was in 1778 of fourteen Senators and thirty-five Representatives from the seven States of the North as against twelve Senators and thirty Representatives from the six States of the South, slavery would today be a part of the institutions of this nation. But this was the very crux of the question, and it is a fact which should be clearly understood and admitted, especially by all Negroes who are accustomed to look upon the people of the North as their traditional friends and deliverers. The nation was destined to grow, and growth meant a disturbance of the balance. In 1798 the Mississippi territory was formed, including at first the lower part of the present Alabama and Mississippi. The organization of this territory precipitated the first debate in Congress concerning slavery, and as an index of the sentiment of the North toward slavery it is interesting to note that when Geo. Thacher, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment in Congress prohibiting the introduction of slavery into this territory, only twelve out of nearly forty Representatives voted in its favor. European immigration, which shunned as if by instinct the slaveholding States of the South, and an expanding commerce opened up new markets and consequently an extension of free soil territory in the United States. Slave labor of the South came into sharp competition with the free labor of the North. The crisis was on; a commercial and political, not a moral crisis.

The agitation of this question, like the agitation of all great questions, finally, in the thirties, ignited a flickering but steadily growing flame of moral consciousness. A few men, the Abolitionists—but a handful (about two per cent of the population)—subjected themselves to scorn and violence by crying out against the sin of human slavery. Garrison, Phillips, and Lovejoy were mobbed in the North, and in Philadelphia a clergyman was forced to resign because he preached a sermon against slavery. As further showing the moral obloquy of the North at this time, Rev. George B. Chee-

ver of Cincinnati, said, in his treatise, "God against Slavery": "I wish that I could portray as with lightning the unmeasured wickedness of that man who will let his individual profit, determine his vote on the side of injustice and oppression, in a matter on which the temporal and eternal conditions of millions in future generations may depend. The baseness of any merchant or capitalist is not to be fathomed, who, because the ramifications of his Southern trade require that he cast a benignant regard upon the system of slavery, will therefore vote for its extension in the land." Woodrow Wilson, in his "Division and Reunion," commenting on Calling that Congress has no constitutional power to exclude slavery from the territories, throws further light upon the desperate minority of the only friends of the Negro; the Abolitionists. "As yet," he says, "the real purposes of parties had not reached their radical stage. As yet the Abolitionists, with their bitter contempt for the compromises of the constitution, their ruthless program of abolition, whether with or without constitutional warrant, and their readiness for separation from the Southern States, should abolition prove impossible, had won but scant sympathy from the masses of the people, or from any wise leaders of opinion. The Free Soilers were as widely separated from as possible, both in spirit and in opinion." Further on, in illustrating how the two sections of this country were governed and impelled by circumstances rather than principles, this same author says: "The South had not changed her condition. She had not experienced except in a very slight degree the economic forces which had created the great Northwest and nationalized the rest of the country; for they had been shut out from her life by slavery. The South withdrew from the Union because, she said, power had been given to a geographical, a sectional party, ruthlessly hostile to her interests; but Dr. Von Holst is certainly right when he says: "The Union was not broken up because sectional lines had been formed, but sectional parties were formed because the Union had actually become sectionalized." There had been nothing active on the part of the South in this process. She had stood still while the rest of the country had undergone profound changes; and standing still, she retained the old principles which had once been universal. Both she and her principles, it turned out, had been caught, at last, in the great national drift and were to be overwhelmed." The last few years of this agonizing period saw the enactment of the infamous Fugitive Slave Law, which passed by the votes of Northern Congressmen, and then, after the wreck of the Whig and Free Soil parties, came the birth of the Republican party, in 1856. Five years later, in 1861 when the Republican party found itself strongly entrenched in power in both Houses of Congress by reason of the withdrawal of the Southern members, owing to the failure of the Crittendon resolutions, it forthwith put itself on record not as opposed to slavery, but merely to its extension.

The climate and soil of the South were highly favorable to the growth of slavery. It flourishes there, until, whether it willed or not, the South was completely caught in its meshes.

A correct understanding of the sentiment of the Northern people as to slavery in a moral light and a clear realization of the fact that, with the exception of just two per cent of its population, the Abolitionist, the Northerners regarded slaves as property just the same as did the Southerners, will aid us in analyzing the indifference and general lack of sympathy on the part of the North for the Negro today. It will also aid us in understanding how the Republican party, which drew its material from these Negro non-sympathizers of the North, was not, could not, have been at its birth, a party dedicated to the liberation of the black man. Finally, a clear knowledge of these historic facts will make it easier to comprehend how, if not why, the Republican party has come to look upon the Negro as an undesirable burden.

N. B. Marshall.

SUMMER NORMAL.

The Colored Normal that is now in session here is the largest of its kind ever assembled in the state.

It is the most commendable that has ever met here. This Normal is composed of Mays, Rogers, Nowata, Wagoner and Muskogee Counties. A gigantic gathering of advance agents of civilization to refreshen themselves to return to the intellectual field of battle.

SYSTEM.

There are constant changes that are ever going on within the profession, new regulations, new laws, new rules and an increased demand on the teacher to keep him abreast with the growing needs of this age.

The local system that is enjoyed at the Normal is indeed commendable. No teacher is expected to carry more than six studies; many of the teachers are carrying as low as three. The purpose of this is to become perfect in a few studies, rather than have a faint idea of many. Mr. Collette has inaugurated a wonderful system.

FACULTY.

The faculty was selected with the view of getting men and women who are especially qualified in the various branches.

Prof. C. B. Bryant, Prof. Bryant is the general conductor. He has been connected with the Normal work for the last ten years. He has served as a delegate to the N. E. A., President of the State Teachers' Association, and at present is the Supervisor of the Colored schools of Muskogee.

Prof. Wilson is a South Carolinian, was educated at Allen University. He is an instructor of ability and experience. This is his third term as instructor in the Normal of Muskogee. He is quite a historian and measures up to all requirements.

Mrs. Nellie Green is an energetic worker, a typical Fiskite, who possesses that kinetic force mixed with kindness and the fortitude of a Napoleon, methodically, painstaking and thorough.

Prof. Smiley (do smile) hales from Louisiana. He is making good as an instructor. He represents Wagoner Co. Prof. Smiley is a graduate from the Arkansas University, is at present the principal of Wagoner High School, a position he has held with much credit for the last three years. Prof. Smiley ranks high with the educational leaders of the state.

Mrs. Todd as usual is doing good service, having thoroughly prepared, by going through a High School course in Chicago and attending Universities of the East, gave her a

unique place in the profession that few women can boast.

Prof. Graham received his training from Augustine College at Rock Island, a school which put much stress on science, enables Mr. Graham to feel quite comfortable in the laboratory each day performing experiments. He is an enthusiast in chemistry, physics and allied subjects.

Prof. West of Rogers Co. is a Walden man. He too is delivering the goods. Prof. West possesses the ability, temperament and the qualities that lead to a brilliant future.

Prof. Neall is suffering with the "palpitation of the Ego." Prof. Beasley lost his school fight in District 34.

Prof. Howard, of Yahola, is to teach at Sugar Creek.

Mrs. Sarah Hughes is battling for the Briggs school.

Several of the city teachers were left off the roll. I don't know why.

Prof. C. R. Ross is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

The Normal Orchestra is superlative, more music.

HERE AND THERE.

Prof. H. L. Billups, of the law department of Wiley University, made an interesting talk Wednesday.

Mrs. Prince, President of the Federation of Women, gave a real sensible business talk Thursday. Mrs. Prince is doing much good in renovating Muskogee society and is creating a favorable impression for the school teacher. (A. Christ has come) Book agents not tolerated.

The teachers are deriving a great good by taking only a few studies.

Better to know a few things well, than to have a flattering idea of several things.

One hundred and fifty teachers have enrolled to date.

Profs. Clark and Ayers are still holding on to the pedagogical wagon.

Sorry, the conductor, cut Mrs. Prince off before she had finished. Nuff sed.

Now is the time to send us copy for your picnic bills and jobs of all kinds.

NOTICE.

To whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given that I George Pleasant, will on the 20th, day of May 1912, file a petition with the Governor of Oklahoma asking for a parole of Monroe Pleasant who was on the 17th, day of Feb. 1912, sentenced by Judge R. P. DeGriffenreid, Judge of the District Court for Muskogee County Okla., to serve a sentence of two years for burglary in the State Penitentiary at McAlester, Okla.

Dated this the 22nd, day of Apr. 1912.

Notice!!!

To whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given that I Dave Richardson will on the 8th day of June 1912 file a petition with the Governor of Oklahoma asking for a parole of James Richardson who was on the 17th day of Feb. 1912 sentenced by Judge R. P. DeGriffenreid, Judge of the District Court for Muskogee County Oklahoma to serve a sentence of two years for burglary in the State penitentiary at McAlester Okla.

Dated this day of May 1912. Dave Richardson.

NEW ENGLAND CONVENTION.

Thirty-eighth Annual Session Will Be Held in Orange, N. J.

Orange, N. J.—Owing to the resignation of the Rev. Alexander Gordon as pastor of the Monumental Baptist church in West Philadelphia, Pa., the New England Baptist missionary convention (and the auxiliary bodies) has been compelled to change its original intention of holding its thirty-eighth annual meeting in the above named church in June.

At a recent meeting of the general officers and board of managers held in Jersey City it was agreed to accept the invitation of the Union Baptist church, Orange, N. J., as the place for holding the next annual meeting, the first session of which will be held Thursday afternoon, June 13, at 2 o'clock. The convention will be in session for five days, closing on Monday evening, June 17, with a reception.

The Rev. William P. Lawrence, D. D., pastor of the Union Baptist church, in which the convention is to be held, is well known throughout the northern and New England states as a man of splendid attainments. His pastorate at his present charge has been eminently successful. The church edifice has been put in excellent condition, the membership increased and the



REV. W. A. HARROD, D. D.

mortgage debt paid. Rev. Mr. Lawrence is a great Sunday school worker and temperance advocate. Rev. William A. Credit, L. L. D., pastor of the Cherry Memorial Baptist church in Philadelphia, is president of the convention.

The other officers are the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, D. D., New York, vice president; Rev. W. A. Harrod of Hartford, Conn., corresponding secretary; Rev. A. Mark Harris, D. D., Jersey City, N. J., recording secretary, and Rev. Robert D. Wynn, D. D., Jersey City, N. J., treasurer.

The Sunday school convention will convene on Tuesday morning, June 11, at 10:30. There will be three sessions on Tuesday and one Wednesday morning, which will close at noon. The officers are N. Barnett Dodson, president; G. W. Long, vice president; Miss Richetta G. Randolph, recording secretary; Mrs. Nettie A. James, corresponding secretary, and the Rev. Dr. A. Clayton Powell, treasurer.

The woman's missionary convention will meet on Wednesday, June 12, immediately after the adjournment of the Sunday school convention, closing Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. At 2 o'clock the general convention will convene in its thirty-eighth annual meeting.

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